

The Washington Times

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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed daily during the month of August was as follows:
August 1.....42,738
August 2.....42,738
August 3.....42,738
August 4.....42,738
August 5.....42,738
August 6.....42,738
August 7.....42,738
August 8.....42,738
August 9.....42,738
August 10.....42,738
August 11.....42,738
August 12.....42,738
August 13.....42,738
August 14.....42,738
August 15.....42,738
August 16.....42,738
August 17.....42,738
August 18.....42,738
August 19.....42,738
August 20.....42,738
August 21.....42,738
August 22.....42,738
August 23.....42,738
August 24.....42,738
August 25.....42,738
August 26.....42,738
August 27.....42,738
August 28.....42,738
August 29.....42,738
August 30.....42,738
August 31.....42,738
Total for the month.....1,305,534
Daily average for the month.....42,146

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of August was 1,068,866, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 31, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for August to have been 34,480.

The number of complete and perfect copies of The Washington Times printed Sundays during the month of August was as follows:
August 1.....41,738
August 2.....41,738
August 3.....41,738
August 4.....41,738
August 5.....41,738
August 6.....41,738
August 7.....41,738
August 8.....41,738
August 9.....41,738
August 10.....41,738
August 11.....41,738
August 12.....41,738
August 13.....41,738
August 14.....41,738
August 15.....41,738
August 16.....41,738
August 17.....41,738
August 18.....41,738
August 19.....41,738
August 20.....41,738
August 21.....41,738
August 22.....41,738
August 23.....41,738
August 24.....41,738
August 25.....41,738
August 26.....41,738
August 27.....41,738
August 28.....41,738
August 29.....41,738
August 30.....41,738
August 31.....41,738
Total for the month.....1,305,534
Sunday average for the month.....42,146

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sundays) during the month of August was 129,852, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 4, the number of Sundays during August, shows the net Sunday average for August to have been 32,463.

In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the preceding week are printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Persons leaving the city for a long or short period during the summer can have The Times mailed to them at a special rate of thirty cents a month, or seven cents a week. Addresses may be changed as often as desired. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ROOSEVELT, TAFT, AND INSURGENTS TOGETHER.

In his textbook letter to Chairman McKinley of the Republican Congressional Committee, dated August 29, President Taft gave expression to the following:

The bill is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the present tariff. It is a compromise, but a fulfillment of the promise made in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. When the (tariff) commission completes its work, either on the entire tariff or on any of the schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the present tariff is wrong and should be changed, I expect to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular. Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope it will, that a bill to amend one schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules.

On August 30 the Republican council of Kansas, dominated by insurgents, adopted the following tariff plank as part of the Kansas platform of 1910:

We do not recognize the revision of the tariff of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfillment of the tariff pledge of the Republican platform. We, therefore, pledge the people of Kansas, and our Republican Senators and Representatives, to work and vote for legislation which will create a non-partisan tariff commission to ascertain accurately the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and immediately to fix the duties on the basis of this information. We pledge our Senators and Representatives to vote for a joint resolution which will promote the revision of the tariff, one schedule at a time.

On August 31, at Oswatimie, Kansas, former President Roosevelt, in his "new nationalism" speech, made the following declaration on the tariff question:

The duty of Congress is to provide a method by which the interest of the whole people shall be all that receives consideration. To this end there must be an expert tariff commission, wholly removed from the possibility of political pressure or business influence. Such a commission can find out the real difference between cost of production at home and abroad, and the difference of labor cost, here and abroad. As fast as its recommendations are made, I believe in revising one schedule at a time.

Here we have three endorsements of the tariff-commission one-schedule-at-a-time method of tariff revision. They ought to go a long way toward bringing down to date that ideal day when "the tariff will be taken out of politics."

GAS CAPITALIZATION AND GAS PRICES.

Consumers of gas in Washington, always ready to sympathize with the local Gas Monopoly in its perennial sorrow, superinduced by its pauperized condition, will be interested in a series of significant events in the gas world this summer.

As a basis for the information which is to follow, please remember that the price of gas in Washington is 90 cents per thousand cubic feet—ninety cents! Please remember, also, that practically every cent of value in the Gas Monopoly's property was created by the clever process of investing surplus earnings—taking the excess money paid in by the users of gas and buying machinery and laying mains with it, afterward issuing capital against it,

and then taking more of the excess receipts from the sale of gas and paying dividends on that capital. Don't forget that.

Now as to the gas world events. Out in Cleveland they've been struggling with the price of gas. The gas company managers displayed the usual intelligence in withholding information, and adopted the usual "public be damned" policy when approached with the proposition that the price of gas was too high. However, the mayor sent an expert down to Indianapolis, to see what the rates were in that city.

His investigator found an independent gas company, composed of 3,500 citizen-stockholders, selling manufactured gas at 60 cents per thousand cubic feet, and making money.

The expert went back to Cleveland and made an investigation of the gas company's affairs without its consent. From other sources he obtained information upon which he decided that it was entitled to a capitalization of \$3.92 for every thousand cubic feet of gas sold. This, he maintained, was a liberal allowance.

Such a basis of capitalization applied to the Gas Monopoly of the District of Columbia would give a capitalization of \$7,850,000, yet the Gas officials modestly state they are entitled to a capitalization of \$13,000,000. Exploited to that figure, the Gas Monopoly's securities would amount to \$6.50 for every thousand feet of gas sold.

After completing his investigation the expert employed to help the Cleveland mayor recommended a price of 75 cents straight, admitting it leaned toward the company in reasonableness. Washington, remember, pays 90 cents!

Another interesting event in gas history was the action of the Laclede Gas Company in St. Louis, which reduced its rate for gas to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet. This came on the heels of the discovery that a movement was gaining headway to bring natural gas into St. Louis from Louisiana.

Boston, New York, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, and a number of other cities now have 80-cent gas. Washington has 90-cent gas, and the managers of the concern that controls the field here give no indication of an intention to reduce the price at any time in the near future.

BIG BANKERS SEE NOTHING BUT PROSPERITY.

The Continental-Commercial National Bank, Chicago's new, consolidated, two hundred million dollar banking corporation, sees nothing but prosperity ahead for the country. It has just completed an investigation of crop and business conditions of the Middle West, South, Southwest, West, and Northwest, and it bases its conclusions on replies received from letters to bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of these sections, and upon information obtained through its Eastern financial connections. The bank has issued a carefully written booklet, entitled "Crop Reports and General Business Conditions," in which its investigation is summed up in these words:

If the corn and cotton crops fulfill the present promises, the country will have another year of substantial prosperity. The Northwest has been hurt by a small crop, but the latter have done well this year, and a good average for the whole country is practically assured. The industries and enterprises of the country will go forward upon this basis with renewed confidence and energy.

The author of the booklet discusses the disturbing influences that manifested themselves in the first half of 1910, and attributes them to the excessive optimism of the business world in the fall of 1909. It is true that soon after July 1 last year the evil effects of the panic seemed to disappear, and that in all lines of business plans were made for a banner year in 1910. The Chicago bankers believe that "possibly the country overdid itself in preparations." They admit that the first half of 1910 was disappointing, but assert that "judged by such indices as bank clearings, postal receipts, railway tonnage, building statistics, iron and steel output, demand for labor, and the tendency of wages, the country has been forging ahead at an unexampled rate."

The replies received by the bank from the small cities and towns are particularly significant, as showing that we are standing on a broad, substantial foundation. On this point it is stated:

Despite some unfavorable developments, and notwithstanding some discordant notes, the general tenor of replies to our letters of inquiry is confident and encouraging. The country is prosperous. There is work for everybody. Many localities complain that production is restricted for want of labor. The concern felt some weeks ago as to financial condition in crop-moving time has largely disappeared. The liquidation of the New York stock market has released large amounts of money. Not only have gold exports been checked, but gold imports have begun, with conditions upon the other side such that large amounts can be in good condition, and the strain at one time apprehended has been averted by changed conditions. It is a common expression from the smaller cities and towns that nothing is known there of business reaction or of threatened trouble, save what comes from the few large centers. To them the country seems very prosperous and conditions sound.

It is encouraging to receive such an optimistic report on crop and business conditions. Primarily, its optimism is based on the outlook for a big production of food supplies and cotton. This promises to swing the "balance of trade" back to the United States. Even if the report is a trifle more than one is willing to accept uncritically, the bank's booklet should go a

long way toward abolishing the pessimism which business men were beginning to feel over the outlook for the immediate future.

Commissioner Judson, just home from a refreshing vacation, thinks the District's street lights should be placed where the greatest number of people, residents and visitors—can see them. His theory is that, as the Government pays for half the lights, the lights should be in such position that official and unofficial representatives of the Government will benefit from them. This is a unique theory, but it's rather hard on suburban residents. Why wouldn't it be more just to abandon a few lights in the best illuminated sections—say, one on each corner where there are four or four-and-a-half the light thus saved in thinly settled sections, giving suburban residents at least a few bright spots by which to take their bearings in going from street to street?

It should not have been necessary for the Superintendent of Police to demand a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Norval T. Harris. It should not have been necessary for a newspaper to bring to the attention of the department the fact that one of the officers was always in the administration building on the grounds.

Harmon At Work.
Clifford B. Harmon, the amateur aviator who came to decided grief late yesterday afternoon when his big biplane was unable to soar because of the muddiness of the ground, and finally succumbed to the grave, was, at the time, the only man at work. With a force of twenty-four skilled workmen, he was dismantling the machine of his wrecked parts from his personal aviation ground at Mineola on Long Island.

Seven of the workmen are his personal mechanics while the other seventeen are men rushed from headquarters by the Express Company and Curtis, who sold him his biplane. The injuries on more critical examination today were found to be in the main the wrecked plane, the front control and all the running gear. The invaluable new Gnome motor, which is the envy of many of the aviators, and finally, at noon today was declared to be absolutely unharmed except from its immersion in mud and sand. A part will put it in shape again. It was partially taken down by this noon.

Expect Records.
Tomorrow, according to gossip, Graham White's series of records established yesterday will go quickly by the board, and Harmon thinks that a number of world's records will be established, especially the duration, distance, and the bomb dropping at a pace, and a hundred yards into the sea, and a dummy battleship. All that is needed is either a light and steady wind or a comparative calm.

Perhaps the most forlorn man at the aviation field today is Marmora's right-hand man, Charles Fitch, a French mechanic. His employer's biplane has been his hobby together with the power Gnome engine and he had it tuned up perfectly and every brace and plane was perfectly tested.

He was mournfully superintending the raising of the wreckage and the rescue of the motor from the ditch.

Aviation certainly breeds good fellows. Nearly every aviator with duplicate parts tried to induce Harmon to try and make use of them, as it is possible to utilize certain minor parts even though they were manufactured for another style flyer.

Ready on Thursday.
Farmon is confident that by Wednesday night his biplane will be ready to enter into Thursday's flying.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon Wilbur Wright, Keeney August Post, Rabbin, Willard, and Glenn H. Curtiss arrived at the field from Boston in half a dozen automobiles with friends, attracted by the perfect flying weather and wind, and hoping to induce the officials to allow them to make flights. The Harvard authorities were obdurate, however, despite the flummery and protestations of the aviators.

The afternoon will be devoted by the aviators to supervising their mechanics tinkering the engines, planes, and running gears.

THOUSANDS DEAD OF RUSSIAN PLAGUE.
ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—It is admitted that there have been 6,425 new cholera cases and 2,554 deaths during last week in twenty-four provinces of Russia.

An exact estimate of the number of deaths and new cases would be almost impossible to obtain, for in numerous instances peasants are concealing members of their family who fall ill with the disease.

The plague is at its worst in Samara, where it is officially admitted there are 1,197 new cases this week. In Kioff, 877 cases are reported; in Karkoff, 862; and in Tatboff, 671.

Short Talks on Classified Advertising

"Quick returns make rich merchants" (Proverb.)

Mr. Business Man, are your returns, your sales "quick" enough? Do you sell your stock promptly, do you "turn your money" often enough? If not, why? Is it because "business is slow?" Mr. Business Man, if your business is SLOW, it is your own fault. If you have good goods or good services to offer to the public, it is merely a question of the public knowing of your bargains or your good services, and if your business is slow it is BECAUSE YOU DO NOTHING TO LET THESE PEOPLE KNOW AND TO BRING THEM INTO YOUR STORE OR SHOP.

Do your business and yourself the justice of letting the people of Washington know who you are, where you are, what you are doing, and do it at a reasonable, practically a nominal cost.

At an expenditure of a few cents daily you can place your proposition before the entire city of Washington through Times Classified Advertising, a method of securing new customers and increasing business that has proven universally successful. What present advertisers say of their own success is shown in fac-simile letters reproduced daily on one of the classified pages. Read them. They PROVE.

Investigate this. Drop a postal to or call up Main 5260, and ask for the Classified Advertising Manager of The Times, who will be glad to explain or send representative to show you how you can INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS at an expenditure of a FEW CENTS daily.

Talk To The Town Through The Times.
The Average Ad Costs Less Than 25c.

"BIRD BIRDS" AWAIT SIGNAL FOR FLIGHT

Despite Fine Weather Harvard-Boston Officials Keep Them on Ground.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—When the executive committee of the Harvard-Boston Aero meet, to be held under the auspices of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, declared several weeks ago that there would be no flying of any sort at the aviation field Sundays, many of the wise ones laughed loudly and remarked that "once those bird men get started on their flying they will go up on Sunday just as though it was a week day."

But not a wheel turned today on the great field, although many of the minor aviators were around the hangars all day tinkering and testing their engines surreptitiously. Many of them would have been tuned up their engines to the extent of taking a short test flight and to try to get the hang of the officials was always in the administration building on the grounds.

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Mr. and Mrs. Evan S. Cameron Hosts at Breakfast Party

Guests Entertained Informally at Residence on Twenty-first Street—Miss Gladys Hinckley Hostess at Dinner at the Malvern, Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan S. Cameron entertained a small party informally at breakfast today at their residence on Twenty-first street.

Miss Gladys Hinckley, daughter of Mrs. Robert Hinckley, of Washington, and a debutante of last season, who is spending the season at Bar Harbor, was hostess at a dinner of twelve covers last evening at the Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Munford, of R street, have joined Justice and Mrs. Burton at the Homestead, Virginia Hot Springs.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, accompanied by Mrs. Aldrich and their son and daughter, Richard S. Aldrich and Miss Lucy T. Aldrich, sailed from New York yesterday to spend some time in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rapley have returned to Washington from an auto trip to Folland Springs, Me. En route to Washington Mr. and Mrs. Rapley stopped in Atlantic City for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Fourchette, of Washington, are spending some time in Atlantic City, guests at the Monticello.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn and Son at Atlantic City.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wallace Dunn, accompanied by their son, Midshipman Dunn, are at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City. They will spend some time in New York before returning to Washington late in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weaver announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Powell, to Walter Jerome Worthen. The wedding took place Wednesday evening, August 31, at the home of the bride's parents. An informal reception followed and later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Worthen left Washington for an extended trip through the West. They will make their future home in Portland, Ore.

Miss Louise Hodges, of Takoma, D. C., is spending a few days in Atlantic City, at the Hotel Monticello.

Miss Yung Kwai, wife of the first secretary of the Chinese legation, who accompanied by her children, has been spending the season at Colonial Beach, will return to Washington shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Peyton, of Washington, are spending several weeks at Colonial Beach, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bauslin and their children are spending several weeks in Atlantic City, guests at the Hotel Monticello.

Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Moffitt, of 127 B street southeast, have returned to Washington from an extended stay at Eaglesmere, Pa.

Mrs. John J. Burrows, of Washington, who is spending some time in Atlantic City, is a guest at the Monticello Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stanley Simmons have issued invitations for the marriage of their niece, Miss Johanna Ignatia Williams, to Louis Aloysius Spiess, on Wednesday evening, September 14, at the Hotel Monticello.

ONE TIME LEADERS BACK FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Formerly prominent politicians continue returning from Europe.

George E. McClellan, Gaynor's predecessor as mayor of New York, has just returned, and today former Governor Odell, and Herman Metz, who was comptroller, got back.

Mr. Odell, who came on the Lapland, is tanned as the result of several weeks' auto-driving in France and Great Britain.

"I am out of touch with politics," he said. "I have been trying to forget all about old guards, machines, and rings, and have succeeded."

Some one showed him a picture of Roosevelt on a rostrum, a mantle of Bryn hanging over him. He was asked for a comment.

"That doesn't interest me today half so much as to find a place in New York where I can get one of those old-fashioned New England dinners. After those European table d'hôte meals and those queer things they serve, give me corn beef and cabbage for a change."

Metz was asked if he had met Hearst and McClellan abroad, as was rumored. Yes, he had met McClellan, but not the other. He said he would try to think up something for the coming autumn, and invited them to call later at his Brooklyn home.

Nathan Straus, who has decided to discontinue his pasteurized milk stations in New York because of the criticism of a recent paper, was a passenger on the Baltic. He regards the attacks that have been made upon him as scurrilous and says he is tired of them. The milk company will be maintained in some cities, but not here.

Pierre Lorillard was on the Celtic, and as soon as his baggage was declared and he got through with the customs officials he left for Tuxedo. Asked about his European experiences, he twirled his cane languidly and replied: "I know not a thing of interest, dear boy."

All three boats were crowded, and an additional force of customs officials was at the piers. In view of the recent attempts to smuggle articles of value into the country, the customs house is watching returning voyagers closer than ever before.

Concert Today

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Washington Barracks, at 3:35 p. m.

JULIUS KAMPER, Chief Musician.
March—"Coeur d'Alene".....Sweet
Overture—"Nabuccodonosor".....Verdi
Piccilo solo—"The Turtle Dove".....Damare
By Corporal Leven.
Grand Fantasia—"The Opera Mirror".....Tobani
Serenade—"Les Millions d'Arlequin".....Drigo
Selection—"Mikado".....Sullivan

CARDINAL PREACHES TO GREAT THROG

More Than 200 Archbishops Figure in Vast Assemblage at Montreal.

(Continued from First Page.)

Major Merriam and Family Return.
Major Louis Merriam and Mrs. Merriam, accompanied by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Merriam, wife of Capt. H. C. Merriam, and their little daughter, have returned to Washington from Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gunton, of Washington, who are spending the summer at their cottage at the Virginia Hot Springs, have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lowe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Burch, of Washington, have arrived at the Virginia Hot Springs for an autumn visit.

Dr. James F. Mitchell has gone to Atlantic City, N. J., to join Mrs. Mitchell and their children at the Virginia Hot Springs, where they have been spending the season. Tomorrow they will leave for Easthampton, L. I., where Mrs. Mitchell and the children will spend several weeks with her mother, Mrs. John S. Webb.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Richardson returned to Washington today from the Virginia Hot Springs, where they spent several weeks.

Last German of Season at Warrenton.
The last German of the summer season was held last evening in Warrenton, Va., at the town hall. It was one of the largest and most brilliant events of the season.

The patronesses were Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hardin, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Belt, Mrs. Shannon, Miss Chaplain, and Miss Watkins.

W. H. Gaines, of Rosslyn, Va., dancing with Miss Margaret Williamson, of Washington, led the dancers. They were assisted by J. S. White and Miss Carter.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Myrtle M. King and Arthur L. Harding. The wedding took place at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, the pastor, the Rev. A. S. Johns officiating in the presence of a small party of relatives and friends.

Miss Ruth Halford, who spent last week in Washington, the guest of Mrs. George V. Wheeler, of Massachusetts avenue, returned yesterday to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she is spending the summer with her brother, Capt. Frank Halford, U. S. M. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol Meyers will leave tomorrow for a week's stay in Atlantic City.

Miss Loraine Herman, who has been the guest of Miss Annette Goldsmith, has returned to Mt. Holly.

Miss Louise Einstein has returned to the city after a six weeks' stay in Atlantic City.

Miss Adele Struburger, of Jacksonville, Fla., who has been the guest of Mrs. Hortense Brylawski, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Fischer have returned home after a water trip to New York and Boston.